REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of this application, as presently amended and in light of the following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-6 and 8-12 are currently pending. Claim 12 has been amended by the present amendment. The changes to the claims are supported by the originally filed specification and do not add new matter.

In the outstanding Office Action, Claim 12 as rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter; Claim 12 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph; Claims 1, 2, and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,289,102 to Ueda et al. (hereinafter "the '102 patent") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,381,202 to Shimoda (hereinafter "the '202 patent"); Claims 3-5 and 8-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the '102 and '202 patents, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,512,882 to Teunissen (hereinafter "the '882 patent").

Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the interview granted Applicants' representative on January 13, 2010, at which time the outstanding rejection of Claims 1 and 12 were discussed. In particular, the authoring studio code recited in Claim 1 was discussed, as well as rejection of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 and § 112. At the conclusion of the interview, the Examiner indicated that the authoring studio code limitation recited in Claim 1 does not appear to be in the prior art of record and thus overcomes the outstanding rejection. Further, the Examiner requested that Claim 12 be amended to recite a computer readable storage medium to overcome the rejections of Claim 12.

Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 is rendered moot by the present amendment to that claim. Claim 12 has been amended to be directed to a computer-readable storage medium storing a program that when executed by a

computer causes the computer to execute a method of generating data to be written to an information recording medium. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejection is rendered moot.

Further, Applicants further submit that the rejection of Claim 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, is rendered moot by the present amendment to Claim 12. In this regard, Applicants note that paragraphs [0035] and [0211] in the published application clearly provides support for a computer-readable storage medium.

Amended Claim 1 is directed to an information recording medium storing encrypted content, comprising:

> a first recording area including content and an entity code that is set for each entity included in a manufacturing route of said information recording medium, wherein the first recording area includes an encryption processing unit that is encrypted by a key generated based on a seed that provides encryption processing key generating information for each encryption processing unit, wherein

> said entity code is stored in an encrypted area that is encrypted by said key generated based on said seed, said encrypted area not overlapping an area in which said seed is recorded, wherein said entity code includes an authoring studio code identifying an authoring studio and a disc manufacturer code identifying a manufacturer.

Regarding the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), the Office Action asserts that the '102 patent discloses everything in Claim 1 with the exception of ". . . said entity code includes an authoring studio code identifying an authoring studio and a disc manufacturer code identifying a manufacturer,"[1] and relies on the '202 patent to remedy that deficiency.

The '102 patent is directed to an information recording medium that includes a lead-in area not accessible by devices other than a disc reproducing device, and a data recording area.

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[1] See page 7 of the outstanding Office Action.

Further, the '102 patent discloses that key information is recorded in the lead-in area, scrambled data is recorded in the data recording area, and the scrambled data is descrambled based on the key information. In particular, as shown in Figure 3, the '102 patent discloses that the lead-in area includes an initial value table. In particular, the '102 patent discloses that the initial value table includes a table having a list of seeds and associated initial values, which are recorded in the lead-in area.

However, as admitted in the outstanding Office Action, the '102 patent fails to disclose that an entity code is stored in an encrypted area that is encrypted by the key generator based on the seed, <u>wherein the entity code includes an authoring studio code identifying an authoring studio and a disc manufacturing code identifying a manufacturer</u>, as recited in Claim 1.

The '202 patent is directed to an information recording/reproducing apparatus for recording information to a recording disc by irradiating a recording beam light to the recording disc according to a recording signal that is indicative of information data. In particular, as shown in Figure 3, the '202 patent discloses that the recording/reproducing apparatus includes means for selecting one of a first recording standard and a second recording standard based on a <u>common disc type information</u> and <u>predetermined information</u> that can be stored in a recording disc. Further, the '202 patent discloses that the common disc type information is information indicative of a disc type of the recording disc, and that the predetermined information can be information indicative of a disc manufacturer. Thus, the '202 patent discloses a system in which, based on the management data read from the recording disc, the disc can be recorded in different ways.

However, Applicants respectfully submit that the '202 patent fails to disclose that the entity code is stored in an encrypted area that is encrypted by the key generator based on the seed, the encrypted area not overlapping an area which the seed has recorded, <u>wherein the</u>

entity code includes an authoring studio code identifying an authoring studio code and a disc manufacturer code identifying a manufacturer, as recited in Claim 1. In this regard, Applicants note that the Office Action cites to column 4, lines 36-65 and Figure 4 in the '202 patent as disclosing this limitation. However, as clearly shown in Figures 4-6, the '202 patent merely discloses a manufacturing code D1 as well as a disc type information code D2, wherein the disc type can be long or short, for example. Further, as discussed above, the Examiner agreed during the interview that the '202 patent fails to disclose an authoring studio code.

Thus, no matter how the teachings of the '102 and '202 patents are combined, the combination does not teach or suggest that an entity code is stored in an encrypted area that is encrypted by the key generator based on the seed, wherein the entity code includes an authoring studio code identifying an authoring studio and a disc manufacturer code identifying a manufacturer. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and that the rejection of Claim 1 (and all associated dependent claims) should be withdrawn.

Claim 8 is directed to a data processing method for generating data to be written to an information recording medium, comprising: (1) setting a position at which an entity code for an entity included in a manufacturing route of said information recording medium is to be recorded and setting said entity code in a program map table; (2) generating a plurality of packets in which said program map table is stored in a divided manner; (3) arranging said plurality of packets in a content stored packet sequence in a distributed manner; and (4) encrypting data included in an encryption processing unit by use of a key generated based on a seed, which is encryption processing key generating information that is set for said encryption processing unit, wherein said setting step includes executing control such that said entity code is included in an encrypted area encrypted by a key generated based on said seed,

without overlapping an area in which said seed is set, wherein said entity code includes an

authoring studio code identifying an authoring studio and disc manufacturer code identifying

a manufacturer.

As discussed above, the combined teachings of the '102 and '202 patents fail to

disclose that an entity code is included in an encrypted area encrypted by a key generator

based on the seed, wherein the entity code includes an authoring studio code identifying an

authoring studio and a disc manufacturer code identifying a manufacturer, as recited in Claim

8.

Regarding the rejection of Claim 8, Applicants note that the '882 patent is further

cited to disclose the program map table recited in Claim 8. However, Applicants respectfully

submit that the '882 patent fails to remedy the deficiencies of the '102 and '202 patents with

respect to the claimed authoring studio code identifying an authoring studio.

Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teachings of the '102, '202,

and '882 patent fail to disclose that the entity code is included in an encrypted area encrypted

by a key generator based on the seed, wherein the entity code includes an authoring studio

code identifying an authoring studio and a disc manufacturer code identifying a

manufacturer, as recited in Claim 8.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that, no matter how the teachings of the '102,

'202, and '882 patents are combined, the combination does not teach or suggest generating a

plurality of packets in which the program map table (which includes the authoring studio

code and the disc manufacturing code) is stored in a divided manner, and arranging the

plurality of packets at a content stored packet sequence in a distributed manner, as required

by Claim 8.

Further, Applicants respectfully submit that the combined teachings of the cited

references fail to disclose setting a position at which an entity code for an entity included in a

manufacturing route of the information recording medium is recorded and setting the entity code in a program map table, as required by Claim 8.

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and that the rejection of Claim 8 should be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 12 recites limitations analogous to the limitations recited in Claim 8. Accordingly, for the reasons stated above for the patentability of Claim 8, Applicants respectfully submit that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established and that the rejection of Claim 12 should be withdrawn.
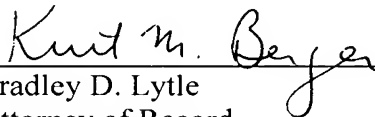
Regarding the rejection of dependent Claims 3-5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), Applicants respectfully submit that the '882 patent fails to remedy the deficiencies of the '102 and '202 patents as discussed above, and that the rejections should be withdrawn.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 1, 8, and 12 (and all associated dependent claims) patentably define over any proper combination of the '102, '882, and '202 patents.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the above discussion, the outstanding grounds for rejection are believed to have been overcome. The application as amended herewith is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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